

to comply with the Act was willful. A violation shall be considered to be willful if the employing office either knew or showed reckless disregard for whether its conduct was prohibited by the Act.

(d) Any wages, benefits, or liquidated damages awarded under paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section are in addition to, and must not diminish, any of the other rights and benefits provided by USERRA (such as, for example, the right to be employed or reemployed by the employing office).

§1002.314 May a court and/or hearing officer use its equity powers in an action or proceeding under the Act?

Yes. A court and/or hearing officer may use its full equity powers, including the issuance of temporary or permanent injunctions, temporary restraining orders, and contempt orders, to vindicate the rights or benefits guaranteed under the Act.

ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS

COMMEMORATING THE LIFE AND WORK OF ALDO LEOPOLD

• Mr. BINGAMAN. Madam President, today I commemorate the life and work of Aldo Leopold, who is remembered as a pivotal figure in the conservation movement of the early 20th century. Today marks the 60th anniversary of Leopold's death, and it offers us an opportunity to reflect on the lasting contributions that he made to our country.

Born in Burlington, IA, in 1887, Aldo Leopold was raised near the Mississippi River surrounded by a vibrant ecosystem that sustained abundant waterfowl and other wildlife. Early on, Leopold developed a keen interest in the natural world, devoting much of his spare time to cataloguing his observations. Graduating from Yale in 1909 with a master of forestry degree, he soon joined the nascent U.S. Forest Service with his first field assignments in the American Southwest. His career with the Forest Service brought him to my home State of New Mexico, spending time working in the Gila National Forest in the southwest part of the State before subsequently moving north to the Carson National Forest, where he reached the post of forest supervisor on the Carson.

Leopold felt that preservation had been neglected on the national forests. He foresaw the importance of preserving the biological diversity and natural systems giving way to development. He argued against the proposed expansion of a road system into the back country of the Gila National Forest. And in Albuquerque in 1922, he proposed instead that a large area be left roadless and preserved for wilderness recreation. He defined this new concept as "a continuous stretch of country preserved in its natural state, open to lawful hunting and fishing, big enough to absorb a 2 week's pack trip, and kept devoid of roads, artificial trails, cottages, or other works of man." On June 3, 1924, the Forest Service gave its final approval and designated 755,000 acres of national forest land as the Gila

Wilderness. This unprecedented act took place 40 years prior to passage of the Wilderness Act and was the first such designation in the world.

Leopold once wrote that "a thing is right when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community." Today the Gila Wilderness is inhabited by bear, wolf, deer, elk, beaver, bobcat, mountain lion, antelope, and wild turkey. It is a favorite destination for hikers, backpackers, hunters and anglers who enjoy its miles of fishing streams. The Gila Wilderness contains the cliff dwellings of the ancient Mogollon civilization as well as the campsites and battlegrounds of the Apache and the U.S. Cavalry. In fact, John Murray wrote in his book, "The Gila Wilderness: A Hiking Guide," that "no other wilderness area in the Southwest so much embodies and reflects this national history and natural philosophy as does the Gila."

Aldo Leopold's concept of wilderness evolved over time and heavily influenced policy makers and the growing conservation community. He wrote, "Wilderness is the raw material out of which man has hammered the artifact called civilization. . . . To the laborer in the sweat of his labor, the raw stuff on his anvil is an adversary to be conquered. So was wilderness an adversary to the pioneer. But to the laborer in repose, able for the moment to cast a philosophical eye on his world, that same raw stuff is something to be loved and cherished, because it gives definition and meaning to his life." One person who shared that definition and meaning with Aldo Leopold was former New Mexico Senator Clinton P. Anderson. In fact, due in large part to the conversations he had with Leopold 40 years earlier, Senator Anderson led the effort in Congress to pass the Wilderness Act of 1964.

On April 21, 1948, at the age of 61, Aldo Leopold died of a heart attack while helping his neighbors fight a brush fire near his farm. Just 1 week earlier, Leopold had received word that his book of essays had finally found a publisher. Published over a year after his death, "A Sand County Almanac" remains one of Aldo Leopold's greatest legacies to the conservation movement.

Leopold laments in "A Sand County Almanac" that progress in conservation is slow—a fact that hasn't changed much in modern times. "Despite nearly a century of propaganda," he wrote, "conservation still proceeds at a snail's pace; progress still consists largely of letterhead pieties and convention oratory. On the back forty we still slip two steps backward for each forward stride." On this anniversary of Aldo Leopold death, I am pleased that the Senate is once again making progress on protecting wilderness, through bills such as the Wild Sky Wilderness Act that passed last week, and upcoming bills that are making their way through the Committee on Energy and

Natural Resources. These bills are effective steps to preserve our heritage for future generations, consistent with the values for which Leopold advocated so eloquently during his life, and I am pleased that so many Senators, on both sides of the aisle, have supported them.●

TRIBUTE TO GLENNA GOODACRE

• Mr. DOMENICI. Madam President, I wish to pay tribute to Glenna Goodacre, who was recently named the Notable New Mexican of 2008 by the Albuquerque Museum Foundation. Glenna is a nationally acclaimed sculptor whose works include designing the Sacagawea dollar coin and sculpting the Vietnam Women's Memorial here in Washington, DC.

A resident of New Mexico since 1983, Glenna was born in Lubbock, TX. She graduated from Colorado College in Colorado Springs, CO. While obtaining her undergraduate degree, Glenna first showed her strong ability to persevere in spite of defeatist-minded individuals. She pursued her dream to become a sculptor despite the discouragement she faced from her professor. At her graduation, she gave a commencement address titled, "Success Is the Greatest Revenge," a speech which reflected back on to the opposition she once faced.

Throughout her career, Glenna has created many awe-inspiring bronze sculptures. Her most ambitious piece, the Irish Memorial installed at Penn's Landing in Philadelphia, contains 35 life-size figures. She is also credited with the creation of two 8-foot standing figures of Ronald Reagan. One stands in the Reagan Library in California and the other at the National Cowboy and Western Heritage Museum in Oklahoma City.

Glenna's countless accomplishments have won her the recognition of the New Mexico Governor's Award for Excellence in the Arts and the Texas Medal of Arts. In addition to these honors, she has also been inducted into the Cowgirl Hall of Fame in Fort Worth. Although a fall in early 2007 threatened to end her dreams, Glenna bounced back to make excellent progress in her rehabilitation and recovery. Her experience even inspired her to dedicate her piece titled "Crossing the Prairie" to St. Vincent Regional Medical Center, a facility which was credited with saving her life.

The Notable New Mexican program celebrates the extraordinary accomplishments of people like Glenna. Every year since 2001, the Albuquerque Museum Foundation honors a Notable for his or her high achievements, strong ties to New Mexico, and contributions to the public good. This year, Glenna will join the ranks of former Notables such as artists Wilson Hurley and Georgia O'Keeffe, authors Tony Hillerman and Rudolfo Anaya, and former Governor Bruce King.

It is with great honor that I speak before you today, Mr. President, to